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| (54) Title: COMPOSITIONS FOR REDUCING ODOR ON SKIN | | | |
| (57) Abstract | | | |
| <p>The present invention relates to an aqueous odor-absorbing composition which is safe for use on human skin comprising from about 0.1 % to about 5 %, by weight of the composition, of solubilized, water-soluble, uncomplexed cyclodextrin; from about 0.5 % to about 30 %, by weight of the composition, of a linear dimethicone having a nominal viscosity of 350 centistokes or less; and an aqueous carrier. The compositions can also comprise one or more of the following optional components: low molecular weight polyols; water-soluble antimicrobial preservatives; zinc salts; water-soluble polymers; soluble carbonate and/or bicarbonate salts; chelating agents; plrites; activated carbon; and mixtures thereof. The present invention also relates the use of the aforementioned compositions in reducing body, vaginal, and or environmental odors on skin. The composition can be applied directly as a spray, poured from a bottle and applied by hand, or applied via a wipe.</p> | | | |

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COMPOSITIONS FOR REDUCING ODOR ON SKIN

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Body odor is most commonly caused by fatty acids on skin and by malodors from microbial sources. The human skin is naturally populated with numerous micro-organisms which are nourished by various skin secreted substances (eccrine and apocrine sweat, and sebum), skin cell debris, breakdown products of the skin and the organisms themselves. These unpleasant body odors are mainly organic molecules which have different structures and functional groups, such as amines, acids, alcohols, aldehydes, ketones, phenolics, polycyclics, indoles, aromatics, polyaromatics, etc. They can also be made up of sulfur-containing functional groups, such as, thiol, mercaptan, sulfide and/or disulfide groups.

Furthermore, daily contact with substances which leave unpleasant and/or lingering odors on an individual's body and hair is almost unavoidable. Foods such as fish, onions, garlic or other spices, cooking odors, smoke, tobacco, and gasoline are just a few of the common environmental sources of malodors in daily life.

Numerous attempts have been made to conceal unpleasant odors through the use of deodorizing compositions. These compositions typically rely on the presence of heavy fragrances or perfumes to mask odors. Not only are such perfumes and fragrances often inadequate at fully concealing malodors, very often they are irritating to the user. The perfume or fragrance odor itself may be irritating or offensive to the user's skin, respiratory system and/or olfactory senses, as well as to nearby individuals.

Attempts have been made to deprive the microbials responsible for body odor of the moist/humid environment they need to proliferate and grow. Such efforts include the use of powders and/or antiperspirants. Body powders often are undesirable as they may be difficult to apply and may rub or fall off onto clothing. Antiperspirants are not always preferred in a body odor control product since, when used over the entire body, they may interfere with the body's thermal regulatory process by inhibiting perspiration through the action of astringent salts. Additionally, such salts may be irritating to a large number of users, particularly when applying them to sensitive areas such as the pelvic region.

Other deodorant compositions aimed at combating/controlling body odor associated with skin secretions, which have been described in the chemical and cosmetic literature, include

emulsion sticks or suspensoid sticks, aerosols, roll-ons, pads, pump sprays, and even soap bars. These known deodorants attempt to control odor through a variety of means. For instance, U.S. Patent No. 5,525,331, to Betts, issued June 11, 1996, discloses compositions which inhibit the growth of micro-organisms in the body-secretions. Deodorants may also include antibacterial compounds which help destroy/control the amount of bacteria present on skin, thereby minimizing odor produced via bacterial metabolism of skin secretions.

Zeolites such as those marketed under the trade name ABSCENTS by the Union Carbide Corporation and UOP are known odor absorbers. However these commonly known solid odor absorbers, in addition to known activated charcoal odor absorbers, lose functionality when wet. Therefore, when wetted by body fluids or when carried in an aqueous solution, these odor absorbers are not preferred as they lose their desired odor absorbent characteristics. Furthermore, zeolites can cause a "harsh" feel if too much is deposited onto the skin.

U.S. Patent No. 5,534,165, to Pilosof et al., issued July 9, 1996, describes aqueous, odor absorbing compositions for controlling odors on fabrics, particularly clothes. Such compositions, however, are not for use directly on the human skin.

Thus, there remains a need for an improved odor absorbing composition, which is essentially free of irritating ingredients such as perfumes or astringent antiperspirants and which is safe and effective for use on the entire body. More particularly, there is a need for a convenient, leave on composition which is capable of absorbing a broad spectrum of body and environmental odors that are not fully suppressed by the aforementioned means.

It has been discovered that such enhanced body odor control can be safely provided to the entire body by applying a composition, which is left on the skin, which incorporates odor absorbing, uncomplexed cyclodextrins into an aqueous solution. It has been discovered that a particular advantage of the present invention is the ability to provide convenient, non-irritating odor protection when applied to occluded skin areas such as the pelvic region, the external vagina, the panty-line, the bra-line, and skin-folds, which may be very sensitive. Furthermore, the use of the uncomplexed cyclodextrins and other optional components in controlling body and environmental odor, on human skin, have been discovered. Such compositions and use thereof provide a leave on skin solution with optimal odor absorbing characteristics and extended shelf-life. Moreover, it has been discovered that the aforementioned benefits may be delivered in an aqueous solution which also optionally delivers skin aid benefits to the user such as protection and/or moisturization.

These and other objects of the present invention will become readily apparent from the detailed description which follows.

All percentages, ratios, and parts herein, in the Specification, Examples, and Claims are by weight unless otherwise stated. The term "g" as used herein means gram. The term "ml" as used herein means milliliter.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to an aqueous odor-absorbing composition which is safe for use on human skin comprising from about 0.1% to about 5%, by weight of the composition, of solubilized, water-soluble, uncomplexed cyclodextrin; from about 0.5% to about 30%, by weight of the composition, of a linear dimethicone having a nominal viscosity of 350 centistokes or less; and an aqueous carrier. The compositions can also comprise one or more of the following optional components: low molecular weight polyols; water-soluble antimicrobial preservatives; zinc salts; water-soluble polymers; soluble carbonate and/or bicarbonate salts; chelating agents; zeolites; activated carbon; and mixtures thereof. The compositions can be applied directly as a spray, poured from a bottle and applied by hand, or applied via a wipe.

The present invention also relates to the use of the cyclodextrin compositions in controlling body, vaginal and/or environmental odors on skin.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to a perfume-free, aqueous, odor-absorbing composition. The present invention also relates to the use of the odor-absorbing composition in reducing body and/or environmental odor on skin. The composition can be applied directly to skin as a spray, poured from a bottle and applied by hand, or applied via a wipe which is wet.

The term "body fluids", as used herein, includes eccrine sweat, apocrine sweat, sebum, build up of sensible moisture from transepidermal water loss, vaginal discharge, urine, and mixtures thereof.

The term "body odor" as used herein means odors which are generated as a result of the natural functioning of a human body. Such odors include, but are not limited to odors produced by microorganisms of the human skin (i.e. bacterial decomposition of skin secretions), urine, or vaginal discharge, and mixtures thereof.

The term "entire body" means the entire external surface of human or mammalian skin.

The term "vaginal odor" relates specifically to those body odors which emanate from the pelvic region of a woman, particularly the vagina and the panty line.

A detailed description of essential and optional components of the present invention is given below.

CYCLODEXTRIN As used herein, the term "cyclodextrin" includes any of the known cyclodextrins such as unsubstituted cyclodextrins containing from six to twelve glucose units, especially, alpha-cyclodextrin, beta-cyclodextrin, gamma-cyclodextrin and/or their derivatives and/or mixtures thereof.

The term "uncomplexed cyclodextrin" as used herein means that the cavities within the cyclodextrin in the solution of the present invention should remain essentially unfilled while in solution, in order to allow the cyclodextrin to absorb various odor molecules when the solution

is applied to a surface. The term "water-soluble, uncomplexed cyclodextrin" as used herein means uncomplexed cyclodextrin having a minimum solubility limit of 1% (1 gram in 100 grams of water).

Non-derivatised beta-cyclodextrin can be present at a level up to its solubility limit of about 1.85% at room temperature. When beta-cyclodextrin is applied to a wipe substrate, levels higher than its solubility limit can be used.

Preferred, the cyclodextrins used in the present invention are highly water-soluble such as, alpha-cyclodextrin and/or derivatives thereof, gamma-cyclodextrin and/or derivatives thereof, derivatised beta-cyclodextrins, and/or mixtures thereof. The derivatives of cyclodextrin consist mainly of molecules wherein some of the OH groups are converted to OR groups. Highly water-soluble cyclodextrins are those having water solubility of at least about 10 g in 100 ml of water at room temperature, preferably at least about 20 g in 100 ml of water, more preferably at least about 25 g in 100 ml of water at room temperature. More preferred are beta cyclodextrin, hydroxypropyl alpha-cyclodextrin, hydroxypropyl beta-cyclodextrin, methylated-alpha-cyclodextrin or methylated-beta-cyclodextrin.

It is also preferable to use a mixture of cyclodextrins. Such mixtures absorb body odors more broadly by complexing with a wider range of odoriferous molecules having a wider range of molecular sizes. The levels of cyclodextrin are from about 0.1% to about 5%, preferably from about 0.2% to about 4%, more preferably from about 0.3% to about 3%, most preferably from about 0.4% to about 2%, by weight of the composition.

Concentrated compositions can also be used. When a concentrated product is used, i.e., when the level of cyclodextrin used is from about 3% to about 5%, it is preferable to dilute the composition before applying to the skin in order to avoid tacky skin feel and/or an undesirable amount of residue. Preferably the cyclodextrin is diluted with about 50% to about 2000%, more preferably with about 60% to about 1000%, most preferably with about 75% to about 500%, by weight of the composition of water.

The complexation between cyclodextrin and odorous molecules occurs rapidly in the presence of water when the solubilized cyclodextrins are first applied to the skin. Additionally, cyclodextrins which dry on the skin surfaces will once again achieve enhanced absorption capabilities when rewetted with body fluids. This is convenient for the user because the cyclodextrins, while on dry skin, will not fill their cavities with other environmental odors which would otherwise render them less efficient for absorbing body odors. More particularly, upon solubilization of the cyclodextrins by the body fluids, the isolated cavities become available to form inclusion complexes with the body odor molecules. Thus, ultimately, the availability of solubilized uncomplexed cyclodextrin is essential for an effective and efficient odor control performance. A more complete description of the cyclodextrins and cyclodextrin

derivatives useful in the present invention can be found in U.S. Patent Number 5,534,165, Pilosof et al., issued July 9, 1996, which is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety.

DIMETHICONE The compositions of the present invention also comprise an effective level of dimethicone, which aids in preventing or reducing skin irritation and also may contribute other to benefits such reducing skin-to-skin friction. An "effective level" of dimethicone, as used herein, is a level which effectively provides the desired skin benefits of dimethicone. The dimethicones used in the present invention must be linear dimethicones having nominal viscosities of 350 centistokes or less. Preferred is a linear dimethicones having a nominal viscosities of from about 50 centistokes to about 100 centistokes, available as Dow Corning® 200 Fluid.

Typically, the dimethicone is present at a level of from about 0.5% to about 30% preferably from about 1% to about 2%, by weight of the composition.

AQUEOUS CARRIER The cyclodextrins useful in the present invention should be solubilized in and dispersed in an aqueous carrier. The dilute aqueous solution provides the maximum separation of cyclodextrin molecules on the skin and maximizes the chance that an odor molecule will interact with a cyclodextrin molecule. An aqueous carrier is also beneficial in that it provides a clean, convenient means for applying the cyclodextrin to the desired skin sites. Additionally, an aqueous carrier may impart a degree of cleaning power in and of itself via washing away skin cell debris and skin secretions which bacteria feed upon, as well as the bacteria themselves.

The term "aqueous carrier", as used herein, means water and/or any water soluble materials suitable for use as solvents. Any water may be used, such as distilled, deionized, or tap water. Water not only serves as the liquid carrier for the cyclodextrins, but it also facilitates the complexation reaction between the cyclodextrin molecules and any malodorous molecules that are on the skin site when the composition is applied.

The aqueous carrier of the present invention will typically comprise from about 80% to about 98% of the present invention's composition. Preferably the composition of the present invention comprises the aqueous carrier at from about 85% to about 95%.

LOW-MOLECULAR WEIGHT POLYOLS The present composition may also comprise low molecular weight polyols. The phrase "low molecular weight polyols", as used herein, refers to linear organic compounds with more than one alcohol functional group per molecule wherein the molecular weight is less than 95. Low molecular weight polyols with relatively high boiling points, as compared to water, such as propylene glycol and glycerol are preferred ingredients for improving odor control performance of the composition of the present invention. Not to be bound by theory, it is believed that the incorporation of a small amount of low molecular weight glycols into the composition of the present invention enhances the formation of the cyclodextrin inclusion complexes as the skin dries.

It is believed that the polyols' ability to remain on the skin for a longer period of time than water, as the skin dries allows it to form ternary complexes with the cyclodextrin and some malodorous molecules. The addition of the glycols is believed to fill up void space in the cyclodextrin cavity that is unable to be filled by some malodor molecules of relatively smaller sizes. Preferably the glycol used is propylene glycol. Cyclodextrins prepared by processes that result in a level of such polyols are highly desirable, since they can be used without removal of the polyols.

Optimally, the low molecular weight polyols will be added at a level effective to assist in complex formation without significantly reducing available cyclodextrin capacity to absorb the malodor molecules having larger sizes. Typically, low molecular weight polyols are added to the composition of the present invention at a level of from about 0.01% to about 1%, by weight of the composition, preferably from about 0.02% to about 0.5%, more preferably from about 0.03% to about 0.3%, by weight of the composition.

ANTIMICROBIAL PRESERVATIVE The compositions may optionally but preferably contain solubilized, mild, water-soluble, antimicrobial preservatives which are effective for inhibiting and/or regulating microbial growth in the composition. Contamination of the compositions of the present invention by microorganisms and subsequent microbial growth can result in unsightly or malodorous compositions. Similarly, microorganisms are typically found in cyclodextrin supplies and their growth in aqueous solutions is possible. The inclusion of the antimicrobial preservatives aids in increasing storage stability of the composition of the present invention. In the present invention, the water-soluble antimicrobial preservative is included at an effective amount. The phrase "effective amount" of water-soluble antimicrobial preservative as used herein means a level sufficient to prevent spoilage, or prevent growth of microorganisms inadvertently added to the composition, for a specific period of time.

Antimicrobial preservatives useful in the present invention include biocidal and biostatic compounds (substances that kill microorganisms and/or regulate the growth of microorganisms). Suitable antimicrobial preservatives have a solubility of 0.3% or greater. In addition, suitable preservatives are those which can come into contact with skin without high irritation potential. Preferred antimicrobial preservatives are those that are water-soluble and are effective at low levels because the water insoluble organic preservatives can form inclusion complexes with the cyclodextrin molecules and compete with the malodorous molecules for the cyclodextrin cavities, thus rendering the cyclodextrins ineffective as odor controlling actives. Preservatives suitable for use in the present compositions are fully described in The Theory and Practice of Industrial Pharmacy, by Lachman, Lieberman, Kanig, 3rd. Edition, pages 466-467 and 520-522 (1986), and U.S. Patent No. 5,534,165, to Pilosof et al., issued July 9, 1996, both of which are incorporated herein by reference.

It is preferable to use a broad spectrum preservative such as one that is effective both on bacteria (both gram positive and gram negative) and fungi. A limited spectrum preservative such as one that is only effective on a single group of microorganisms, for example fungi, can be used in combination with a broad spectrum preservative or other limited spectrum preservatives with complimentary and/or supplementary activity. A mixture of broad spectrum preservatives can also be used.

Preferred water-soluble preservatives include the following: sodium hydroxy methylglycinate (i.e., Suttocide® A. from Sutton Labs, Chatham, NJ); sodium benzoate; cyclic organic nitrogen compounds including imidazolidinedione compounds (such as dimethyloldimethylhydantoin i.e., Glydant® Plus from Lonza, diazolidinyl urea and imidazolidinyl urea) and polymethoxy bicyclic oxazolidine; phenyl and phenoxy compounds including benzyl alcohol, 2-phenoxyethanol and hexamidine isethionate; quaternary ammonium compounds including polyhexamethylene biguanide; low molecular weight aldehydes including formaldehyde and glutaraldehyde; halogenated compounds including chlorhexidine, chlorobutanol, and dibromopropamidine; and mixtures thereof.

In order to reserve most of the cyclodextrins for odor control, the minimal amount of effective preservative should be used. Preferred levels of preservative are from about 0.0001% to about 2%, more preferably from about 0.0002% to about 1%, most preferably from about 0.01% to about 0.5%, by weight of the composition.

pH Aqueous compositions of the present invention should have a pH of from about 3 to about 10, preferably from about 3.5 to about 8, more preferably from about 3.5 to about 6. Some conventional buffering agents are known in the prior art which may be used to adjust the pH to the desired level if necessary. For example, combinations of salts and acids, such as the following examples: sodium lactate, sodium citrate, potassium phosphate, lactic acid, citric acid, phosphoric acid are useful. Some of the effectiveness of these ingredients may be lost as they complex with the cyclodextrin, so care is taking in formulating to adjust for that. Other optional buffers appear in The Theory and Practice of Industrial Pharmacy, Lachman, Lieberman and Kanig, Third Edition, incorporated herein by reference.

OTHER COMPONENTS The composition of the present invention can optionally contain adjunct odor-controlling materials, such as zinc salts, water-soluble cationic polymers, water-soluble anionic polymers, water-soluble carbonate salts, water-soluble bicarbonate salts, zeolites, and activated carbon; chelating agents; colorants; and/or antiperspirants.

Optionally, but highly preferred, the present invention can include zinc salts for added odor absorption and/or antimicrobial benefit for the cyclodextrin solution. Zinc compounds have been used most often for their ability to ameliorate malodor, e.g., in mouth wash products, as disclosed in U.S. Pat. Nos. 4,325,939, issued Apr. 20, 1982 and 4,469,674,

issued Sept. 4, 1983, to N. B. Shah, et al., both of which are incorporated herein by reference in their entireties. Highly-ionized and water soluble zinc salts, such as zinc chloride provide the best source of zinc ions. The zinc salt, zinc phenolsulfonate, is preferred for use in the skin composition of the present invention; although others may also fall within the scope of the present invention. However, care must be taken in selecting zinc salts as well as their levels, since some may be irritants to the skin and therefore are not preferred for use in the present invention.

These zinc salts aid in absorbing low molecular weight amine and sulfur-containing compounds. Low molecular weight amines and/or low molecular weight sulfur-containing materials such as sulfide and mercaptans; are components of many types of malodors such as food odors (garlic, onion), breath odor, urine odors, and particularly body/perspiration odor.

When zinc salts are added to the composition of the present invention they are typically present at a level of from about 0.1% to about 10%, preferably from about 0.2% to about 8%, more preferably from about 0.3% to about 5%, by weight of the composition.

Some water-soluble polymers such as water-soluble cationic polymer and water-soluble anionic polymers can be used in the composition of the present invention to provide additional odor control benefits. Water-soluble cationic polymers such as those containing amino functionalities, amido functionalities, and mixtures thereof, are useful in the present invention to control certain acid-type odors. Water-soluble anionic polymers such as polyacrylic acids and their water-soluble salts are useful in the present invention to control certain amine-type odors. Preferred polyacrylic acids and their alkali metal salts have an average molecular weight of less than about 20,000, more preferably less than 5,000. Polymers containing sulfonic acid groups, phosphoric acid groups, phosphonic acid groups, and their water-soluble salts, and mixtures thereof, and mixtures with carboxylic acid and carboxylate groups, are also suitable.

Water-soluble polymers containing both cationic and anionic functionalities are also suitable. Examples of these polymers are given in U.S. Pat. 4,909,986, issued March 20, 1990, to N. Kobayashi and A. Kawazoe, incorporated herein by reference, in its entirety. Another example of water-soluble polymers containing both cationic and anionic functionalities is a copolymer of dimethyldiallyl ammonium chloride and acrylic acid, commercially available under the trade name Merquat 280® from Calgon.

While the aforementioned water soluble polymers are useful in the present invention, when using these materials, care must be taken to insure no residual acrylic acid is present due to safety concerns associated with the presence of acrylic acid.

Water-soluble alkali metal carbonate and/or bicarbonate salts, such as sodium bicarbonate, potassium bicarbonate, potassium carbonate, sodium carbonate, and mixtures thereof can be added to the composition of the present invention in order to help to control

certain acid-type odors. Preferred salts are sodium carbonate monohydrate, potassium carbonate, sodium bicarbonate, potassium bicarbonate, and mixtures thereof. When these salts are added to the composition of the present invention, they are typically present at a level of from about 0.1% to about 5%, preferably from about 0.2% to about 3%, more preferably from about 0.3% to about 2%, by weight of the composition. When these salts are added to the composition of the present invention, it is preferred that incompatible metal salts not be present in the invention. Preferably, when these salts are used, the composition should be essentially free of zinc and other incompatible metal ions, e.g., Ca, Fe, etc. which form water-insoluble salts.

Amine acid chelating agents such as ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid (EDTA) can optionally be added to the composition of the present invention in order to enhance the activity of the water-soluble, antimicrobial preservative. When a chelating agent is added to the composition of the present invention, it is typically present at a level of from about 0.01% to about 0.3%, preferably from about 0.05% to about 0.2% by weight of the composition. It is important that the composition of the present invention be essentially free of any added metal ions that can be chelated by any chelating agent that is added to the composition of the present invention because such metal ions complex with, and deactivate, the chelating agents.

Zeolites can also be used in the present invention. A preferred class of zeolites are characterized as "intermediate" silicate/aluminate zeolites, particularly for use in absorbing amine-type odors. "High" zeolites are preferred for control of sulfur-containing odors, e.g., thiols, mercaptans. Zeolites, both "intermediate" and "high", are explained more fully in U.S. Patent No. 5,429,628, to Trinh et al., issued July 4, 1995, which is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety.

The carbon material suitable for use in the present invention is the material well known in commercial practice as an absorbent for organic molecules and/or for air purification purposes. Often, such carbon material is referred to as "activated" carbon or "activated" charcoal. Such carbon is available from commercial sources under such trade names as; Calgon-Type CPG®; Type PCB®; Type SGL®; Type CAL®; and Type OL®.

Colorants and dyes can be optionally added to the odor absorbing compositions for visual appeal and performance impression. When colorants are used, care must be taken in the selection of choosing dyes that will not color skin. Preferred colorants for use in the present compositions are highly water-soluble dyes, e.g., acid blue 3, acid blue 104, acid green 1, acid green 25, acid yellow 3, acid yellow 73 sodium salt, D&C green no. 5, 6 & 8, D&C yellow no. 7, 8, 10 & 11, D&C violet no. 2, FD&C blue No. 1 & 2, FD&C green no. 3, FD&C yellow no. 5 & 6, and mixtures thereof.

Optionally, the present skin composition may also comprise known antiperspirants and/or other known deodorant compositions not explicitly disclosed previously. Examples of

antiperspirants appropriate for aqueous solutions include aluminum-zirconium tetrachlorohydrex glycine, aluminum-zirconium pentachlorohydrate, aluminum sesquichlorohydrate, or aluminum chlorhydrate and mixtures thereof.

PROCESS OF MAKING COMPOSITIONS

The compositions used in the present invention are prepared by a process comprising the steps of making a mixture of aqueous carrier and all ingredients (except dimethicone) by mixing until all are dissolved and the mixture is homogenous. The term "homogenous", as used herein, means a uniformly dispersed solution. If dimethicone is used, the process of preparing the composition further comprises mixing the mixture with the dimethicone using high shear (for example using a mill) until the composition is homogenous.

Since the compositions of the present invention are to be applied directly to the skin, various applicators are useful for delivering the compositions to the entire body for maximum odor control. For example, the compositions are preferably deposited on a paper product such as a wipe which later is contacted with the skin to transfer the composition to the skin.

Any wipe structures and/or methods of making the wipe structures commonly known in the art may be used in the present invention. The wipe comprises a flexible dispensing means. The term "flexible dispensing means", as used herein, includes papers, cloths, non-wovens, films, foams, sponges, rollers, pads, tissues, cotton balls, and the like. Preferred wipe substrates comprise a porous material, such as the non-woven substrates, foams, or sponges, which are capable of holding the composition within the pores of the substrates. Examples of cellulosic non-wovens particularly useful and economic in the present invention are described in U.S. Patent Number 4,191,609, Trokhan, issued March 4, 1980. Further description of useful wipes and methods of making said wipes are found in World Patent 95/17175, to Mitra et. al, publication date of June 29, 1995. Both references are incorporated herein by reference in their entireties.

Techniques for combining the wipe substrates with the composition of the present invention are well known in the art. Examples of common methods of combining the composition to the wipe substrate may involve coating, immersing, dipping, or spraying, the wipe substrate with the composition of the present invention. When dimethicone is included in the present invention, care must be taken to insure that the solution is mixed with high shear (such as milling) in order to obtain a homogenous solution immediately prior to application to the wipes. The composition of the present invention is added to the wipe substrate at level sufficient to provide the desired odor control and/or other desired skin benefits of the present invention. A convenient method of combining the composition of the present invention with the chosen substrate is to place the substrate inside an open package which will ultimately house the finished product until use. The composition is poured onto the substrate and allowed to distribute throughout. Where the composition comprises dimethicone, it is preferred that the

homogenous composition is poured onto each wipe individually rather than onto a stack of wipes. The package is then closed and the wipes ready for use.

The composition of the present invention can also be delivered as a liquid via a spray dispenser or a bottle. Preferred is a manually activated spray dispenser to avoid the use of aerosols which may be irritating to sensitive areas of the body. Spray dispensers useful in the present invention are described more fully in U.S. Patent Number 5,534,165 which is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety.

USE OF THE COMPOSITIONS IN REDUCING ODOR

The present invention also encompasses the use of the compositions described herein in reducing body odor comprising the application of the compositions described herein onto skin.

The present invention also encompasses the use of the compositions described herein in reducing vaginal odor comprising applying the compositions described herein onto a pelvic region, external vagina, and/or panty-line. However, the compositions of the present invention should not be inserted into the vagina, nor applied onto the vulva.

The present invention also encompasses the use of the compositions described herein in reducing environmental odors on skin comprising the application of the compositions described herein onto skin.

An "effective amount" of the compositions of the present invention, as used herein, means an amount sufficient to absorb body, vaginal, and/or environmental odor to the point that it is not discernible by the human sense of smell.

The compositions of the present invention are topically applied directly to the skin or hair. The compositions can be delivered by placing the composition into a dispensing means and applying an effective amount via spraying or rubbing the composition onto the desired skin surface; typically the entire body. Preferably the dispensing means is a wipe comprising a flexible dispensing means, when the composition does not comprise dimethicone, a spray dispenser. Distribution of the composition of the present invention can be achieved by using a pre-formed wipe, a hand, or a spray bottle.

Alternatively, when the composition does not include dimethicone, the user may combine the composition of the present invention with a wipe comprising a flexible dispensing means of his or her own choosing. To do this, the user simply chooses a flexible dispensing means such as a washcloth, and pours, from a bottle or other suitable container, a solution of the composition of the present invention over the chosen flexible dispensing means and applies the composition to the desired area of the body. In this manner, the user may use as much or as little of the composition of the present invention as he/she desires, depending upon their intended use and degree of odor control necessary.

The following non-limiting examples illustrate the formulations and methods of use of the present invention.

EXAMPLE I, II, and III

| <u>Ingredients</u> | <u>Example I</u> <u>Wt.%</u> | <u>Example II</u> <u>Wt.%</u> | <u>Example III</u> <u>Wt.%</u> |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Tetrasodium EDTA | 0.1 | 0.1 | — |
| Zinc chloride | 1 | — | — |
| Zinc phenolsulfonate | — | — | 1 |
| Suttocide® A | — | 0.5 | 0.25 |
| Glydant Plus® | 0.2 | — | — |
| Benzalkonium chloride | 0.14 | — | — |
| Sodium Benzoate | — | — | 0.1 |
| Hydroxypropyl beta-cyclodextrin | 5 | 1 | 3 |
| Dimethicone (100 centistoke) | 3 | 1 | — |
| Distilled Water | Balance | Balance | Balance |

* Optionally, propylene glycol can be added to the above examples at from about 1% to about 1.9%. Citric acid can also be added to the above examples at about 0.12%.

Prepare Examples I and II as follows: Add tetra sodium EDTA to approximately 66% of the distilled water in each formula and mix until dissolved. Then add each of the remaining ingredients, except for the dimethicone, in the order listed above, with mixing. Ensure that each ingredient is either dissolved or the solution is homogenous before adding the next ingredient. Add the remaining water of each of the total formulas and stir until homogenous. Finally, add the dimethicone using high shear until the dimethicone is uniformly dispersed in the mixture.

Prepare Example III as follows: Add each of the ingredients in the order listed above, with mixing. Ensure that each ingredient is either dissolved or the solution is homogenous before adding the next ingredient. Finally, add the remaining water of each of the total formula and stir until homogenous.

Preparation for Application to Skin: The solutions of the present invention, such as those formed from the examples may be loaded onto a wipe, poured into a spray device, or poured directly onto the skin or a flexible dispensing means of the user's choosing for convenient application to the skin.

To prepare wipes: Place dry fabric or wipe substance inside an open package which will ultimately contain the finished product. Where the composition comprises dimethicone, the mixture should once again be mixed vigorously to obtain a uniformly dispersed mixture. Pour the composition onto the fabric to distribute throughout. Close the package for storage until consumer use.

To prepare spray: Pour the composition into the selected spray package. Close the package for storage until consumer use.

Example IV A woman with stress urinary incontinence finds that the wetness associated with this condition causes vaginal odor. After urinating, the woman wipes her external vagina with a wipe containing the composition in Example I. The cyclodextrin and zinc salts in the composition complex with odors such as polycyclic compounds and amines (respectively) which are found in urine. The woman notices less odor after using the wipes.

Example V A large-breasted woman finds that when she exercises, she tends to experience sweating and skin chafing under the breasts. Before and after exercising, she applies the composition from Example II via wipe. She wipes the composition under her breasts and the composition provides odor protection against odorous compounds that are exuded with sweat and/or sweat decomposition. This woman notices less odor and feels more comfortable after using the wipe.

Example VI A man has severe allergies to cosmetic deodorants and antiperspirants and avoids using such products. This results in uncontrolled and embarrassing body odor. His doctor suggests applying the mild odor absorbing composition of Example III. The man applies the composition via a spray each morning after showering, and suffers no allergic reaction. He no longer has embarrassing body odor. The man keeps a pouch of wipes at work, which also contain the composition of Example III, for convenient and discrete reapplication as needed.

Example VII A man is cooking fish and a spicy sauce requiring the dicing of garlic, onions, and various peppers. He is told that his hands and hair smell of these food odors and he wants to remove these odors from his body. The man rubs his hands and hair with wipes containing the composition in Example I. The man notices less odor after using the wipes.

Example VIII A woman finds that after she smokes a cigarette during a break at work, her hands and face smell of smoke and tobacco. She applies the composition from Example II via a pre-formed wipe. She tears open a sealed package and rubs the wipe (which is wet with the composition) on her face and hands. The composition removes the residual smoke and tobacco odors which she found so disagreeable. This woman notices less odor and feels more comfortable returning to her desk after using the spray.

Example IX A man, on his way to an important meeting, stops to buy gasoline for his car. As he is filling the gas tank, gasoline splashes on his hands. The man wipes his hands on a paper towel but the gasoline odor remains on his hands. The man removes a small bottle from his gym bag which contains the composition of Example III. He opens the bottle and pours some of the composition on his hands. He then smells his hands and notices that the gasoline odor is no longer present.

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. An aqueous odor absorbing composition comprising:
 - a. 0.1% to 5%, by weight of the composition, of solubilized, water-soluble, uncomplexed cyclodextrin;
 - b. 0.5% to 30%, by weight of the composition, of a linear dimethicone having a nominal viscosity of 350 centistokes or less; and
 - c. an aqueous carrier;

and wherein the composition is safe for use on skin.

2. An aqueous odor absorbing composition, comprising:

- a. 0.1% to 5%, by weight of the composition, of solubilized, water-soluble, uncomplexed cyclodextrin;
- b. 0.5% to 30%, by weight of the composition, of a linear dimethicone having a nominal viscosity of 350 centistokes or less;
- c. an effective amount of solubilized, water-soluble, antimicrobial preservative; and
- d. an aqueous carrier;

and wherein said composition is safe for use on skin.

3. The composition of Claim 1 or 2 further comprising 0.01% to 1%, by weight of the composition, of low molecular weight polyols.

4. The composition of Claims 2 or 3 wherein the water-soluble antimicrobial preservative is sodium hydroxymethylglycinate.

5. The composition according to any one of the preceding Claims wherein the cyclodextrin is selected from the group consisting of beta-cyclodextrins, derivatives of beta-cyclodextrins, alpha-cyclodextrins, derivatives of alpha-cyclodextrins, gamma-cyclodextrins, derivatives of gamma-cyclodextrins; and mixtures thereof.

6. The composition according to any one of the preceding Claims further comprising one or more adjunct odor controlling materials selected from the group consisting of zinc salts, zeolites, activated carbon, water-soluble polymers, water-soluble carbonates, water-soluble bicarbonates, and mixtures thereof.

7. The composition according to any of Claims 3-6 wherein the low molecular weight polyols are selected from the group consisting of propylene glycol, glycerol, and mixtures thereof.

8. A pre-formed wipe composition wherein the composition of any one of the preceding Claims is deposited on a wipe which comprises a flexible dispensing means.

9. The use, in reducing body, vaginal, and/or environmental odors on skin, of an aqueous odor absorbing composition comprising:

- a. 0.1% to 5%, by weight of the composition, of solubilized, water-soluble, uncomplexed cyclodextrin; and
- b. an aqueous carrier;

wherein the composition is applied to the skin.

10. The use, in reducing body, vaginal, and/or environmental odors on skin, of an aqueous odor absorbing composition comprising:

- a. 0.1% to 5%, by weight of the composition, of solubilized, water-soluble, uncomplexed cyclodextrin;
- b. an effective amount of solubilized, water-soluble, antimicrobial preservative; and
- c. an aqueous carrier;

wherein the composition is applied to the skin.

11. The use according to Claim 9 or 10 wherein the composition further comprises 0.5% to 30%, by weight of the composition, of a linear dimethicone having a nominal viscosity of 350 centistokes or less.

12. The use according to Claim 9, 10, or 11 wherein the composition further comprises 0.01% to 1%, by weight of the composition, of low molecular weight polyols.

13. The use according to Claim 9, 10, 11, or 12 wherein the composition further comprises one or more adjunct odor controlling materials selected from the group consisting of zinc salts, zeolites, activated carbon, water-soluble polymers, water-soluble carbonates, water-soluble bicarbonates, and mixtures thereof.

14. The use according to Claim 9, 10, 11, 12, or 13 wherein the skin is a pelvic region, an external vagina, and/or a panty line.

15. The use according to Claim 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, or 14 wherein the composition is applied to the skin using a wipe which comprises a flexible dispensing means.

16. The use according to Claim 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, or 14 wherein the composition is applied to the skin using a spray bottle.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Int'l. Appl. No.
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A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
IPC 6 A61K7/32 D06M15/03

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 6 A61K D06M

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the International search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

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| X, P | US 5 635 165 A (PANITCH) 3 June 1997 see claims 1,8,15-19 | 1,2,5,6 |
| X | DATABASE WPI Week 9241 Derwent Publications Ltd., London, GB; AN 92-334323 XP002059667 & HU 60 127 A (SZIASZ SZOLGALTATO ES IPARI ALTALANOS) see abstract | 9 |
| A | WO 94 22501 A (PROCTER & GAMBLE) 13 October 1994 see the whole document | 1-16 -/- |

Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

Patent family members are listed in annex.

* Special categories of cited documents :

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- "S" document member of the same patent family

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

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C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

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